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FOR
NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS
ALSO FOR
DYSPEPTICS AND INVALIDS.

It is specially recommended as an article of diet for NURSING MOTHERS as it will strengthen and support them and at the same time enrich the Natural Milk and increase the Supply.

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In two and sixpenny and one and sixpenny bottles at \$1.10 and 70 Cents.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1894.

136

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LIMITED.

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The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.
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The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The current lease of the Opium monopoly in Hongkong expires at the end of February next, and if the usual procedure is followed, tenders for the new farm will be called for before the end of November. As this is such an important branch of Hongkong's revenue, it is of very great importance that it should be dealt with in the best possible way, and should be fully considered from every point of view; but instead of which, the Government goes on in the same old style, never heeding the constant complaints, never affording an opportunity for discussion, nor apparently contemplating for a moment the possibility of improving the system. It is suggested that the Treasury ought to benefit from this source much more than at present; but the Government presumably does not want any increase. It is urged that the Opium regulations are such an incumbrance to the shipping that Hongkong is not a free port; but the Government cares nothing whether vessels come or stay away. Complaints are often heard as to the Opium Farm servants being a real bugbear to Chinese; yet all this goes for nothing. Governor Robinson wanted a holiday in Japan; he had paved the way smoothly by gushing over the Mikado's silver wedding, and all the effect would be lost if he delayed his trip a week. So he hastily closed the session of the Legislative Council and summarily buried the discussion which Mr. Whitbread wished to open. He will have less to say about "western civilization in the Mikado's court" after being introduced to the numerous ladies of the royal harem at Tokyo—perhaps they are all entitled to silver weddings as well! Japan may be all that Sir William Robinson says, but the Emperor's ideas

on matrimony are much the same as those of the Shah, or of his late august majesty King Koffee of Ashantee. And it is for this that our Governor abruptly dismisses the Council until the end of the year! Mr. Whitbread had carefully drafted a most important motion dealing with the opium revenue, and he had expected at least one more meeting of the Council—for there were three bills which had only passed the first stage; but without a word of apology for this unexpected *hiatus*, without even mentioning anything except his own holiday, his Excellency "shut up shop" and hurried away. If he were so anxious not to be late for the silver wedding festivities, he could have let Mr. Whitbread bring on his motion at once—"standing orders" were suspended for other matters, and the member for the Chamber of Commerce might have suggested the same course in this case. Or the Colonial Secretary, now acting as Governor, might have been left to deal with the question, "If not too busy hunting after his *ignis fatuus* dollar. Or a commission could have been appointed on the spot—commissions are harmless, and may do good service. Anything would have been better than this sudden "Vanishing Act." If Sir William went in for amateur theatricals he would be the boy who shouts "Yah" round a corner and then runs away.

The present Opium Ordinances, framed only three years ago, have already shown themselves ridiculously inadequate to prevent smuggling into Hongkong, or from this Colony into China. Whether any really adequate measure is a practical possibility, we doubt very much; but that is one point which a commission might elucidate. The Opium Farmer's officers would not be human if they could manage to avoid complaints entirely; as a matter of fact, they do the reverse. Chinese passengers, and residents as well, have only too frequent cause for indignation at the annoyances to which they are subjected, with usually no redress, in spite of the pleasant theories of the Attorney-General. All these are questions which should be thoroughly thrashed out. They have been touched on from time to time, but not in an efficient manner; a commission is the only direct method. In October, 1891, Sir Cecil Sturtin, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, informed his Council that—

"Before 1891, the Secretary of State has intimated that the Farming system ought to be considered, with a view if practicable to its modification, and the adoption of a system of licenses to be issued at high rates—the object being to diminish the evils of the opium traffic without seriously crippling the revenue."

There are many expert business men who assert that the revenue of this colony could be greatly increased instead of crippled; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Whitbread will not let the matter drop. He might perhaps have made more headway at the last meeting of the Council; but it is not too late even now. There was a time when the Governor appeared to be all words and no deeds; now even his talk is too "conspicuous by its absence." The ancient fable of King Stork and King Loo contained no reference to any King ASBESTOS, for not even ASBESTOS could imagine a ruler so indifferent as to stop the machinery of government at a critical time and go right away, leaving matters of great public importance at a deadlock.

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS EXPLORER.

LONDON, March 27th.
Commander V. L. Cameron, the distinguished African explorer, is dead.
[Verney Lovett Cameron, C. B., D.C.L., was the son of the Rev. Jonathan Henry Lovett Cameron, vicar of Shoreham, a native of Radcliffe, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was educated at Rugby, Somersetshire. He was appointed Naval Cadet in August 1857; Midshipman in January 1859; Sub-Lieutenant in August 1863; Lieutenant in October 1865; and Commander in July 1868. Between November, 1872, and April, 1876, Lieutenant Cameron was engaged in that exploration of Africa which has made his name so familiar to the British public. He was the first Englishman or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its entire latitudes beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea coast of Lower Guinea. He left England under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition. After discovering that Dr. Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey, Lieutenant Cameron determined to cross, if possible, the African continent. In performing this feat he traversed a distance of nearly 3000 miles on foot between the east and the west coast shores; but the most important part of his journey lay in the central interior, west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo, issuing to the Atlantic between a range and Angola. After his return to England he served in several of Her Majesty's vessels. In Sept. 1878, he started on a tour through Asia Minor and Persia to India, with the object of demonstrating the feasibility of constructing a railroad from the Mediterranean to India without following the course of the Euphrates. In 1880 he published a work in two volumes on the Euphrates Valley, entitled "Our Future Highway." In 1882 he was Captain R. F. Burton undertook a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony, and the Council of the Geographical Society accorded them a loan of instruments to enable them to make scientific observations. The two travellers amassed large and valuable collections in all branches of natural history, and Commander Cameron was created a C.B. (civil division), and an Officer of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Grand Médaille d'Or of the French Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Portuguese Geographical Society, a Gold Medal from the King of Italy for his discoveries in Africa, and was Officer of the Legion of Honour in France, an Officer of the Crown of Italy, and a Fellow of several foreign Geographical Societies. Commander Cameron was the author of "An Essay on Steam Traction," 1867, and "Across Africa," 1876—*Men of the Time*].

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Rt. Hon. John George Shaw-Lefevre (the recently appointed President of the Local Government Board) has been re-elected for Harwick (Bradford) and Mr. J. E. J. Morgan (R. C. Moore-Ferguson) for Leith.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Archer* arrived at Singapore, from Batavia on the 21st inst.

SMALL-POX is reported to have disappeared from Japan altogether, except at Tokyo, Sase, Kanagawa, and Kagoshima prefectures.

It is stated that in New South Wales financial circles the Chinese are regarded as commercially more honest than any other section of the community.

We would direct the notice of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Living Chess Tournament to be held at East Point on Saturday afternoon.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Australia, left Port Darwin for this port on the 24th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and left again at noon on Wednesday, for Vancouver, and left Yokohama.

A REGULAR meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 p.m. for the election of officers. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

At latest accounts only two bodies had been recovered at the Missu Bhai Sha's Shishi Colliery which lately caught fire and burnt to death 18 colliers. It will take a month before the colliery is filled with water.

THE Acting Secretary of the Sanitary Board reports that the death rate for the week ended March 17th, 1894, for British, foreign, and Chinese, excluding army and navy, was 18.9 per 1000 per annum; for the previous week, 21.1; and for the corresponding week of last year, 20.8.

The latest addition to our morning contemporary's experienced and talented staff of dramatic critics, in referring to Mr. Lyn Harding's performance in "Larks" last Monday, says that the actor "excelled as leg contortionist; his lower limbs covered the stage at impossible angles; and in this part he really seemed to be quite at home." A scientific critic this, which his name is Sijianhankor the Irrespressible.

It is reported that a new line of steamers to run between Seattle, Puget Sound, and the Far East under the auspices of the Northern Railroad Company of the United States of America will be inaugurated next month with the departure from Seattle of a chartered 2,000-ton full-powered steamer. We understand that the new line will be maintained at the outset with two chartered steamers, which will be replaced a few months hence by three new cargo steamers now in course of construction in the States.

A TELEGRAM dated Allahabad, 7th March says that in addition to the partial resumption of the famine grant and the economies in expenditure the Government of India will require the Local Governments in order to meet next year's deficit. These administrations will feel the pinch severely as they have to provide forty lakhs for exchange compensation. According to the *Press* this is a weak and indefensible policy, crippling provinces, and affords yet another instance of the evil effect of the exemption of cotton goods from the new duties.

At a meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd inst. the following resolution was to be proposed by Mr. Frisell and seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson:—"That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to act in co-operation with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in bringing before the Colonial Office, through the Government, the necessity of authorising the coining of a British dollar of the same weight and purity as the Mexican dollar, and to be declared legal tender in the Colony and in Hongkong concurrently with the present legal tender."

To help his Excellency Sir Chab-wel, Director-General of the Grand Canal, now specially appointed by the Throne to deal with the Yangtze River near Tientsin, the sum of Tls. 300,000, says a native correspondent, has been voted at a special session of the Board of Revenue for the purpose of the river. In view of it is estimated, however, that this sum is not enough to make the intended improvements to the river permanent. This, says the *N. C. Daily News*, is the same river which the Victoria I. in a memorial last December, reported to the Throne as requiring a temple to contain the river spirit which had been disturbing the free navigation of the waterway for the past twelve months!

THE Garrison was started late this afternoon by a telegram that a mobilization of all the troops for the defence of this colony will take place to-morrow morning, when at an early hour columns will be in motion, advancing to the several posts allotted them in the plan of defence. On inquiry we learn that no alarming news has been received of a foreign invasion being imminent, but General Digby Barker is anxious to show that, though he does not worry his troops by frequent midnight alarms, the troops in Hongkong are at all times in a state of readiness for action, and with this view his Excellency has sent a special whistle to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Buffs, given a sudden order to mobilize at a few hours' notice.

A SPECIAL London correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphed on the 16th inst.:—"I have very good authority for stating that it was not until the rejection of the Factory Bill by the House of Commons that the Government decided to bring its public career to a close. The precise reasons for the step are much more serious than the Right Honourable gentleman having resolved to retire from the Premiership because he declines to join the trouble-shooting team to be formed on the horizon, England shall have at her head a man capable of bearing the affairs will depend upon him. The belief in the Government's confidence in the gravity of the situation. It is recalled by men of all shades of opinion that it is necessary to have a man of the Palmerston type at the helm at the present critical juncture, and that there is every reason to believe that the new Ministry will be really supported. It is feared, however, that strong as his leadership is, he will not be able to lead together the discordant elements of the Government, and that the country will shortly be in the throes of a General Election. In the event of the return of the Conservative Government, Lord Salisbury would become Premier, and the Liberal Government would be dissolved."

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Thabit* left Singapore for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday.

AN Emergency meeting of the Sanitary Board, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 29th proximo, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

SANITATION IN HONGKONG.

The following report was laid before the Sanitary Board to-day by the Acting Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Ram:—

Sanitary Board Room,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1894.
To the President and Members of the Sanitary Board.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to submit for your information the fifth annual report concerning work done by the Sanitary Board during the year 1893.

IN ADDITION to the work carried out by property owners of their own initiative, a considerable number of houses, which were found on inspection to be in an insanitary condition, have been repaired under the requisition of the Board. I append a tabular statement showing:—

(a) The locality in which the houses so found to be insanitary are situated.

(b) The number of houses so found in each such locality.

(c) The houses so found for which plans for their drainage have been submitted.

(d) The houses so found at which the work of drainage has been completed.

It is a matter for congratulation that this work which is in many cases repugnant to the inclination of a property owner, has been carried out without any serious friction.

It will be noticed that very large proportion of the houses found in an insanitary condition are in the Chinese quarters of the City of Victoria, and that the total number redrafted during the year is 254. The number of houses treated under these conditions since the passing of the Public Health Ordinance of which there is a record is approximately as follows:—

1890	90
1891	141
1892	210
1893	254

It may be deemed a source of satisfaction that the number of houses put into sanitary condition has increased so steadily from year to year, but this satisfaction is moderated by the reflection that the total number of houses in the City of Victoria is about 7,000, and that the proportion of buildings so treated to those which remain unsanitary is consequently still small. Of course, a considerable number of properties have been rebuilt since the passing of the Public Health Ordinance, and the drains of these are presumably in accordance with the requirements of that statute, but there can be little doubt that a large proportion of the Chinese houses in the City of Victoria are still in a condition which, from a sanitary point of view, calls for reform. I think that (the public services being now completed over a large part of the city) the time has come when owners of property might reasonably be called upon to reform their drainage arrangements upon a somewhat more systematic plan than has been in vogue hitherto. At present the complaint of a neighbour or of a tenant, or perhaps the observation of one of the Board's Inspectors, leads to an examination of one or two, or possibly half a dozen houses out of a large lot. The Sanitary Surveyor inspects them and if he finds that they are in an insanitary condition he reports accordingly, and the owners are called upon by the Board to repair, but the other houses in the block, which are probably in the same condition or in a state only a trifle less objectionable, are unaffected by this order, and may continue in their unsanitary state for years or until some further complaint is made. I venture to suggest that the mere fact that one or two out of a block of houses are found in an insanitary condition should be a *prima facie* evidence that the whole block is in a similar state of affairs, and that the appearance of being of the same age and being used for the same purposes and by the same class of tenants; and that an inspection should be made accordingly, so that if the suspicion is verified the whole block may be redrafted in combination, generally a more advantageous method as well from a sanitary as from a pecuniary point of view than that of draining each house separately. If this course is pursued in the future a considerable step will have been taken towards improving the sanitation of the city, and the sewers will profit by having a flow of sewage brought up to something like the quantity for which their size was calculated, and the storm water drains will profit by being relieved of the constant trickle of sewage which renders them so offensive during the dry season.

A certain number of complaints continue to be made concerning the liability of the new pipe drains to get out of repair by obstruction. Examination shows, however, that in nearly every case choking is due to gross misuse of the drains by the tenants or their servants. It seems difficult to impress upon the Chinese mind the necessity of carrying off liquids, and not of solid refuse, in a question whether the Board might not wisely amplify their By-laws by inserting a clause rendering tenants liable to a penalty for making an improper use of a drain which is likely to lead to a nuisance.

MARKETS AND THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The new Slaughter House at Kennedy Town will be ready for occupation shortly.

The new Central Market will also be completed in the current year, and will form a much-needed addition to the means of regulating the supply, and controlling the sale, of food to the English and Chinese population.

There has been no outbreak of disease, contagious or otherwise, amongst cattle during the past year which calls for comment.

46 sheds, capable of housing 1,046 head of cattle; 4 sheds, capable of housing 142 head of goats; and 333 pens, capable of housing 2,099 head of swine, were licensed during the year.

So far as is known, all the cows and goats in the colony are now kept in the licensed premises with the exception of a few kept by the outlying districts kept for agricultural purposes, and for which no provision for housing is made.

A certain number of swine pens are still unlicensed in the villages, but the law is being steadily enforced in respect of the prohibition of pens, and it is hoped that in the near future they will all be of a standard to entitle them to a license.

A considerable number of sheep and swine, imported for slaughter, are still kept in unlicensed premises in the S. Y. King pin district, pending the construction of the public depot at Kennedy Town, which will be ready for occupation in about six months' time.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The attached tabular statements (a) show:—

(a) Death rate in 1893 for:—

1. British and foreign community.

2. Chinese community on land in each registration district.

3. Chinese community afloat in each registration district.

4. Chinese community on land in the Colony.

5. Chinese community afloat in the Colony.

6. Total Chinese in the Colony.

7. British, Foreign, and Chinese combined, army and navy excluded.

(b) Number of deaths occurring under each of the seven groups, into which it has been deemed expedient (in view of the system of death registration in vogue) to classify, in the summary the causes of death.

(c) Total number of deaths among the British and foreign community in each month of each year, 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, under six disease groups. These groups are the same as in (d) only 6 and 7 groups are amalgamated.

(d) The same as (c) but for the Chinese community only.

(e) Total number of deaths occurring in the Colony—army and navy excluded—in each month for the past six years, together with the death rate for the estimated population.

The attached diagrams show:—

(a) Number of deaths each month under each of the groups referred to above.

(b) Mean temperature for each month.

(c) Rainfall for each month.

(d) Number of deaths registered during each month (the years 1889 to 1893, as also mean temperature and rainfall).

It will be noticed that the death rate has gone up from 20.7 in 1892 to 22.7 in 1893, and that the number of deaths registered in 1893 is considerably in excess of those registered in 1892. The principal increase appears under the heads Infantile Convulsive Diseases (270), Bowel Complaints (124), and Other Causes (169).

The decrease in the number of deaths recorded as occurring from fevers, which was referred to in the Superintendent's report of last year, has been equally noticeable in 1893. As the figures and conditions are very similar it may be of interest to repeat here what was stated by the Sanitary Superintendent a year ago:—

"The decrease in the number of deaths recorded as occurring from fevers is deserving of special attention, chiefly because of the widely believed theory that soil disturbance, even when the soil is practically purely mineral character, is the principal factor or rather one of the principal factors in the causation of malarial fevers. During the year under review there has been a very great deal of soil disturbance, more especially in Kowloon, yet the deaths recorded from fevers have been less than usual. It is no doubt true that the disease is not a thoroughly reliable index to the number of cases of sickness that may have occurred, but it is an index as far as the Chinese community is concerned. It is perfectly clear that some important factor in the causation of malarial fevers has been during 1893 (and 1892) less powerful than usual, and it is quite evident that this factor is not to be found in the 'circumstance of a smaller quantity of soil disturbance having taken place.'"

The death rates for the year have been calculated from the figures obtained by the census taken in May, 1891, plus an estimated increase to the population of the population. This estimate is based on the average annual increase which has been shown to have taken place between 1889 and 1891. In considering the death-rate, the nature of the population should be remembered. It is not a normal population, but a population in which the male sex in the prime of life largely predominates. In considering details of mortality statistics it should be borne in mind that the registration of the actual causes of death is in the great majority of cases unreliable so far as the Chinese community is concerned.

HEALTH DISTRICTS.

Contaminated.—The bye laws which came into force on 1st January, 1893, have been carried out without any hitch of importance, but some inconvenience has been experienced from the fact that the different sections for which a scale of fees has been constructed have not been properly laid out. If this could be done by the P. W. D. in the near future it would greatly simplify the work of the Board's officers and would probably lead to an increase of revenue from burial fees. The following are the number of burials which have taken place during 1893 in each of the public cemeteries for Chinese:—

Mount Davis, 731; Mount Caroline, 309; 142; Stanley, 35; Shek-o-5 total, 1753. During the past year the fees amounted to \$1473 and the total expenditure to \$2,271.70. An improvement to Mount Caroline cemetery has been proposed to be constructed, which it is hoped will be a convenience to the Chinese community. In December a burying ground at Caroline Hill was marked out for burying the carcasses of animals, the space at the disposal of the public for this purpose being previously very inadequate.

Laundries.—Only two out of the ten public laundries at Wanchai are occupied, at a rent of \$20 per month each. So long as the washing of clothes in public streets is permitted, it is improbable that these laundries will be more generally patronized. The laundries maintain that the buildings are unsuitable for the purpose, but this is probably with a view to avoiding the use of them, and whilst they can wash in the streams rent free it is not very surprising that they should be anxious to evade the necessity of paying \$20 per month for these premises, where they would also be much more subject to control.

Bakeries.—The bye laws for regulating bakeries, which came into force on 1st January, 1893, have been enforced with excellent results. Previous to this there was some objection concerning the unsanitary state of these premises, and inquiry by the Board disclosed the fact that the drainage and general surroundings were not such as should be required in places where a staple article of food is prepared. Special attention remains to be done, especially in the direction of improved drainage, but speaking generally the bakeries may now be said to be in a wholesome and sanitary condition.

Common Lodging Houses.—The bye laws for licensing and regulating these are still in abeyance pending the fixing of a day by the Board on which they shall come into force.

Infectious Diseases.—There were 133 cases of small-pox reported, of which 51 ended fatally. Of these a very large proportion occurred during the first six months of the year, viz., 119 cases and 49 deaths. It is probable that all cases of small-pox are not reported and that deaths which result from this disease are not infrequently registered as resulting from other causes.

A case of hydrophobia occurred in January. The case was treated in the Government Civil Hospital and ended fatally.

Contracts.—The conservancy and scavenging contracts entered into in 1892 have been carried out during the past year in a satisfactory manner. Complaints are occasionally made as to the details of the Buckets system, but speaking generally the work has been well done. It might be a subject for the consideration of the Board, in connection with the consideration of the whether the conservancy contractor should not be responsible for the collection and removal of all excrement matter from the City of Victoria, in which case it would be possible to limit the use of a bucket of a superior type.

It is estimated that there are 350 night men who collect the night soil from private houses. They are responsible to no one and as a consequence it is a matter of difficulty to keep them under complete control.

The estimated quantity of night soil, removed by the Conservancy Contractor from Victoria, the H.K., and the H.K. districts during 1893, amounted to 14,000 tons.

The estimated quantity of house and trade refuse, street sweepings, &c., removed by the Scavenging Contractor from Victoria and Kowloon districts during 1893, was 25,000 tons. The annexed table gives the names of the various contractors employed by the Board with the number of men in their employ.

STAFF OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

Sanitary Superintendent.—Mr. Hugh MacCallum left the office on leave of absence in July and Mr. A. H. Ram was appointed to act in his stead during his absence. There are many points touched upon in this report on which I am unable to speak of my own personal knowledge, as they concern circumstances which happened previous to my taking up the duties of Secretary and Superintendent. In these cases I have had to rely on the testimony of others. I must therefore ask the indulgence of the Board for any shortcomings that may be apparent in the matter or in the manner of this report.

EDWARD A. RAM,
Acting Sanitary Superintendent.

Appended were the following minutes:—

Mr. N. J. Edie.—An interesting report, *Drainage*.—I think the Superintendent's suggestion as to re-draining entire blocks in combination should be adopted as often as possible. *Cemeteries*.—The Board might ask the P.W.D. to lay out the different sections referred to.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.—I think Mr. Ram's suggestion a good one *re* drainage. Defective drains in two or three houses in a block will, under the conditions and limitations set out in the report, a survey of the whole block, and, if necessary, an order for drainage might be made, to take effect, if no cause is shown to the contrary, within a month.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held to-day at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and there were also present, Hon. E. R. Bellion, Messrs. F. A. Gomes, D. R. Sassoon (Consulting Engineer), G. C. Cox, Fullerton Henderson, R. C. Wilcox, H. Lyall, H. E. R. Murray, K. M. C. K. Ross, H. Humphreys, G. Murray Bala, A. B. Johnson, J. M. Forbes, W. A. Cruickshank, D. Lundale, Ho Fook, and J. Barton (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I propose to treat the report and accounts, which have now been in your hands some days, as read. As indicated by the figures which are before you, the course of business has been satisfactory during the year, and the Return to the shareholders has been steadily maintained throughout. We were fortunate in acquiring a considerable stock of raw sugar at a moderate price, and were thus enabled to take full advantage of our opportunities in supplying the consuming markets at favourable and advancing prices. The increased consumption of water at the East Point Refinery consequent upon the extension, which I am glad to say is in that immediate prospect, should be taken to obtain a supply independent of the water which we have from the Mint dam and other sources, and a scheme is being formulated which will shortly be brought before the Consulting Committee.

The cost of this must of necessity be considerable, and to meet it in part you will note that we propose to write off the sum of \$12,000 from the profits of the year, which I trust will meet with the approval of the shareholders. With regard to the current year, I may say that the prospects appear to be upon the whole favourable, the stocks of sugar in the various markets being moderate, and the demand likely to be fully maintained. Before moving the motion of the report and accounts I have pleasure in acknowledging the assiduity and real display by the Company's staff at the various establishments, and I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put.

There being no questions, the Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox—I have very great pleasure in seconding that resolution, the more so that the report is so exceedingly satisfactory. I only hope that we may see a succession of such reports and that with the new extension, the Refinery may go on producing and that we may find a sufficient market for all our produce. (Applause.)

Agreed.

Mr. Murray Bala—I beg to propose that the Hon. E. R. Bellion, Mr. F. A. Gomes, Mr. D. R. Sassoon, Mr.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
COLLARD & COLLARD'S COTTAGE
PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
(FRIDAY), the 30th March, 1894,
at 11 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
the Property of Lieut. HELPS and other
Gentlemen leaving the Colony,
Comprising:-

HALL & HOLTZ STAND, TAPESTRY
PLUSH and DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,
FANCY RATTAN DINING, OVERMANTLES,
MARBLE-TOP FANCY and CARD TABLES,
BLACKWOOD SCREENS and DINING STOOLS
& TABLES, WRITING TABLES & DESKS,
PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, BRUSSELS
CARPETS, RUGS, CARPETS, LAMPS, &c.,
&c.

ONE Collard & Collard COTTAGE PIANO
check action INDIAN MODELS in good condition.

SIDEBORDS with PLATE GLASS BACK,
DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER TABLES
and CHAIRS, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES,
GLASS & ELECTRO-PLATE WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.

SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS,
COTS with MATTRESSES, &c. SINGLE and
DOUBLE WARDROBES, PAIR and with
GLASS DOORS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS and DRESSING TABLES, BED-
ROOM FURNITURE, TOILET REQUISITES,
several SHANGHAI BATHS, PORCE-
LAIN, FLOWER-STANDS, KITCHEN
UTENSILS, ICE CHESTS, &c., &c.

Also,
TWO FINE JAPANESE-MADE RICKSHAS
complete with Lamps, almost new.

On View from Thursday P.M., the 29th inst.

TERMS OF SALE:-As customary.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1894. [395]

AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,
AT SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
on SATURDAY next, March 31st, 1894.

At 2 P.M.

Comprising:-

Drawing-room Suits, Dining-room and Bed-
room Furniture, Cabinets, Book-Cases, Writing
Desks, Hat Stands, Marble-top and Fancy
Tables, Card Tables, Sideboards, Overmantels,
Extension Dining Table, Easy Chairs, Couches,
Wardrobes with Glass Doors, Dressing Tables
with Swing Mirrors, Single and Double French
and other Bedsteads with Wire Woven Spring
Mattresses, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking
Stoves, Ice Chests, Meat Safes, Electro-Plated
and Glass Ware, Dining Sets, Cutlery, Bath-
room and Kitchen Requisites,
&c., &c.

Also for Sundry Accounts.

A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

Removed for Convenience of Sale.

On View from Friday.

SALE TERMS:-As customary.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuers.

Offices, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1894. [405]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
VALUABLE MARINBURK-MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CANTON BLACKWOOD, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1894,
commencing at 2 P.M.,
at LOWER WOODLANDS.

The whole of the Valuable
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
nearly all
MARINBURK-MADE.

Comprising:-

VERY HANDSOME OLD GOLD EM-
BOSSED SILK and PLUSH DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP and FANCY
TABLES, CANTON BLACKWOOD JARDI-
NIERE STANDS, STOOLS and TABLES,
BEVELED OVERMANTLES, BEVELED
MARBLE-TOP CONSOLE TABLE & CHIP-
FONIER, SOLID BRASS FENDERS, &c.
FINE BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, VALUABLE
OIL PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, BRUSSELS
CARPETS, &c., &c.

HANDSOMELY CARVED BOOK-CASE,
VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS, TEAK
CARVED WRITING TABLE, VERY FINE
LADY'S WORK-BOX with SILVER
MOUNTED FITTINGS, by SPRY SONS.

FINE MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with
GLASS BACK, DINING TABLE, DINER
WAGON, MOROCCO COVERED DINING-
ROOM SUITE, DINNER SERVICE, VERY
FINE HAND-PAINTED DESSERT SER-
VICE, ELECTRO-PLATE & GLASS WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.

SOLID BRASS BEDSTEAD and SINGLE
IRON DINING with WIRE and HAIR MAT-
TRESSES, &c., &c. SEVERAL LADIES
MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLES with
BEVELED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, HANDSOME TOILET SETS,
HANGING and other WARDROBES with
BEVELED GLASS DOORS, SILK TAPE-
STRY COVERED BED-ROOM SUITE, BATH-
ROOM REQUISITES, COOKING UTEN-
SILS, PLANTS in POTS, &c., &c.

ONE RICKSHA, TWO LADIES EVENING
CHAIRS, ONE MOUNTAIN CHAIR.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

On View from Monday, the 2nd April after 4 P.M.

TERMS OF SALE:-As customary.

Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [403]

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will
be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria
Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at
Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to
7.30 o'clock.

PRICE.....TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged
the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong
Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of
any English newspaper published in the Far
East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on
application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

To be Let.

TO BE LET
No. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS
(Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good
Rooms situated in the best part of the building.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [398]

TO LET.

NOS. 1, 2 & 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises
now in course of erection at the corner of Ice
House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable
for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be
divided into separate suites of Offices if neces-
sary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for
the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about
2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under
the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1894. [323]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:-

"BAHAR LODGE," at the Peak,

"HIGHCLERE," at Magazine Gap.

No. 8, CHANCERY LANE.

No. 2, RIPON TERRACE.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in No. 5, Stanley Street.

Nos. 2 and 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kow-
loon.

No. 4, KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.

OFFICES:-

FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road
Central, over the Bank of China,
Japan and the Straits, Ltd.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Don-
glas LaPrak & Co.'s

GODOWNS:-

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1894. [393]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE
will be RE-OPENED on FRIDAY,
the 31st inst., under new and experienced manage-
ment.

The STRICTEST ATTENTION will be
paid to the COUSINE.

A STAFF of thoroughly trained and specially
selected servants has been engaged and will be
under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1894. [198]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street).

THE Undersigned has always thought that
such a place as this was the one thing
needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be
first-class in every detail. A place where one
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M., or later
if notice be given. He is also prepared to
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES
per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on
application.

Monthly Board for One Person...\$35.00
Tiffin\$15.00
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always
on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast\$0.50
Tiffin\$0.75
Dinner\$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served
in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [31]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
[198]

Hongkong, 24th June, 1888.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE?"

CLARKE'S

"WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND
RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from
all impurities it cannot be too highly
recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-
failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Eczema and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matism.

It removes the cause from the Blood and
Bones.

"As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles as
9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the
quantity, 12s. 6d. sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long standing cases,
by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln
and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,
England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mix-
ture should see that they get the genuine article.
Watch for the name and the picture of the
Bottle, and the name of the Proprietors, the
Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company,
Lincoln, England. The words "Lincoln and Mid-
lands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,"
are stamped on the Government Stamp, and on the
Bottle, and the name of the Proprietors, the
Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company,
Lincoln, England, is blown in the Bottle,
without which name are genuine.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

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Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 7,500 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST,
1894.

One person, per day.....\$ 3.00
One person, one month.....10.00
One person, one month.....55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
day.....5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
month.....32.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
month.....95.00

For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [15]

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

24] Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [391]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

ON the Bund of FRENCH CONCESSION,
SHANGHAI.

Good Accommodation and Excellent Cuisine,
at \$3 per day (for one person).

T. F. DA CRUZ & Co.,
Proprietors.

Chibon, 24th March, 1891. [391]

For Sale.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
FOR 1894.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW
ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS,
IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG
DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following
Agents:-

HONGKONG:-Mr. W. Brewer.

MACAO:-Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

AMOI and FORMOSA:-Messrs. Henemann, Harber & Co.

FOUCHOW:-Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

SHANGHAI:-Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

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Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.